Notice.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Honolulu Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., held July 19th, 1898, the following officers were elected:

E. C. Winston, President.
A. V. Gear, Vice-President.
Theo. F. Lansing, Secretary.
J. Levingston, Treasurer.
A. L. Soule, Auditor.

THEO. F. LANSING,
Secretary.

Honolulu, August 4, 1898. 981-1w

A SECOND REVOLUTION.

United States to Be One of the Great Armed Powers.

CHIEF EVENT OF THE CENTURY.

A Trio of Changes That Henry Norman Calls a New American Revolution—Says the War Has Taught This Country a Severe Lesson In Regard to the Army. Powerful Navy Sure to Be Maintained In Future—The Outburst of Patriotism.

The London Chronicle publishes a copyright article, dated London, June 30, written by its special commissioner, Henry Norman, and treating of new America and its army and navy. Extracts from it are given herewith:

The vision of a new heaven and a new earth is still unfulfilled, but there is a new America. The second American revolution has occurred, and its consequences may be as great as those of the first. I have waited till the end of my visit before putting my impressions on paper, for it is easy to be mistaken about popular sentiment in the United States. The American people are as sensitive to emotional or intellectual stimulus as a photographic film is to light, but they are also, to a remarkable degree, a people of second thoughts. Their nerves are quick, but their convictions are slow. The apparent change was so great and so unexpected that at first I could not bring myself to believe in its reality or its endurance. Unless all signs fail, however, or I fail to interpret them, the old America, the America obedient to the traditions of the founders of the republic, is passing away, and a new America, an America standing armed, alert and exigent in the arena of the world struggle, is taking its place.

The change is threefold: 1. The United States is about to take its place among the greater armed powers of the world. 2. By the seizure and retention of territory not only not contiguous to the borders of the republic, but remote from them, the United States becomes a colonizing nation and enters the field of international rivalries. 3. The growth of good will and mutual understanding between Great Britain and the United States and the settlement of all pending disputes between Canada and America, now virtually assured, constitute a working union of the English speaking people against the rest of the world for common ends, whether any formal agreement is reached or not.

Viewed in the light of the events it may conceivably bring forth this trio of changes may be described without exaggeration as the event of the century. There is little to say about it that has not already been said, but as a subject for comment it has this advantage, that there is little mystery about it. One great element of uncertainty of course remains, the final direction taken by American public opinion, but with that exception one may speak as a witness and not as a prophet.

First, then, with regard to the future army and navy of the United States, the war has taught this country a severe lesson. A few weeks before the outbreak of hostilities I read in a leading New York paper a carefully detailed estimate, based upon returns from every state in the Union, showing that an army of 1,000,000 men could be promptly raised. This ludicrous notion undoubtedly corresponded to the popular view of the country's capabilities.

Anybody who remembers certain statements made during the Venezuelan dispute will not think this remark extravagant. It was known that the patriotism of the people was equal to the supply of any number of volunteers, the resources of the country were known to be limitless—the combination of innumerable men with limitless resources is all that is required for a vast army. Such was the reasoning. But nobody is misled by it today. The president has called out 200,000 men, and they have responded with extraordinary promptitude. But in a few days two months will have elapsed and the whole force is yet far from ready to take the field. Fifteen thousand men—nearly all regulars—have gone with General Shafter to Santiago; a few thousand are to be sent to re-enforce him as quickly as possible; about 7,000 have gone to Manila; 20,000 are wanted for Porto Rico and are not available, while the main army of Cuban invasion will hardly be ready, I should suppose, for another month yet.

Two weeks hence, General Alger says, every man will be equipped, down to two suits of uniforms for the tropics. The "hardships" they have suffered are not such as a soldier should talk much about; 32,000 tons of rations have been provided for them; 50 transports have been chartered and fitted out. Besides all this, the war department has laid 1,500 submarine mines, set up 40 searchlights and armed a large number of forts—often building them first. After admitting every reasonable criticism it is a triumph of organization. I doubt if so much, from so little, has ever been accomplished so expeditiously and so uneventfully before.

And look at the display of American patriotism! When the volunteers were summoned by the president, they walked on the scene as if they had been waiting in the wings. They were subjected to a physical examination as searching as that of a life insurance company. A man was rejected for two or three filled teeth. They came from all ranks of life. Young lawyers, doctors, bankers, well paid clerks, are marching by thousands in the ranks. The first surgeon to be killed at Guantanamo left a New York practice of $10,000 a year to volunteer. As I was standing on the steps of the Arlington hotel in Washington one evening a tall, thin man, carrying a large suit case, walked out and got on the street car for the railway station on his way to Tampa. It was John Jacob Astor, the possessor of $100,000,000. Theodore Roosevelt's rough riders contain a number of the smartest young men in New York society. A Harvard classmate of mine, a rising young lawyer, is working like a laborer at the Brooklyn navy yard, not knowing when he may be ordered to Cuba or Manila. He is a naval reserve man and sent in his application for any post "from the stokehole upward." And all this, be it remembered, is for a war in which the country is not in the remotest danger and when the ultimate summons of patriotism is unspoken.

The lesson they have learned is that patriotism alone will not fight battles. How far will that lesson carry them? Will it build up a great army and navy? The question requires a twofold answer. In the United States there is a curious antipathy to a large standing army. The masses of the people dread such a centralization of power. Nothing excites more hostility than the employment of federal troops to settle state difficulties; witness the outcry when President Cleveland sent regulars to quell labor disturbances in Chicago. It is feared that a large standing army might lead to aggressive campaigns abroad, but a hundredfold greater is the fear that it might become an instrument of oppression at home. So strong is this sentiment that the army will assuredly not be increased to any great extent. Hitherto its strength has been nominally 25,000 men—actually perhaps 18,000. Congress has recently authorized a total of 60,000, a tiny force for 70,000,000 people, according to European standards.

With the navy, however, the case is different. It cannot be used by the executive for oppression at home; the need of it for defense is universally recognized. It has always been the popular arm; it has covered itself with glory during the war. The fear of an aggressive policy, it is true, has influenced past naval estimates also. It has always been easy to get money for coast defense ships and difficult to get it for seagoing battleships and cruisers. But this will be less the case now that America has possessions oversea. Already one significant fact has shown what may be expected. Not only was the last naval vote by far the largest since the rebellion, but congress positively made great additions to the shipbuilding recommended by the naval construction committee—a course without parallel in American history. The official recommendation was for one battleship and four torpedo boats; what congress authorized on May 4 were three battleships, of 11,500 tons; four monitors, of 2,700 tons, for harbor defense; 16 torpedo boat destroyers, of 400 tons; 12 torpedo boats, of 150 tons, and one gunboat to replace the Michigan upon the lakes, if an arrangement with Great Britain permitting this is reached. The bids for all these ships are to be opened in August and September. I have compiled the following table, comprising ships afloat, building and authorized, including those purchased for this war, one of these not yet launched at Armstrong's, to show that a powerful American navy is already an accomplished fact:

	Afloat.	B'ld'g.	Author-ized.	Total.
First class battleships..	4	5	3	12
Second class battleships	1	..	..	1
Monitors	6	..	4	10
Armored cruisers.....	2	..	..	2
Protected cruisers.....14		1	..	15
Unprotected cruisers...	4	..	..	4
Torpedo boats 11		10	12	33
Torpedo boat destroyers..		..	16	16

This list comprises only first rate modern vessels. It does not include a number of gunboats, the monitors built during the rebellion, the Vesuvius and the Katahdin.

With no further increase, then, the American navy takes an important comparative place upon the seas, but its increase is certain. Its admirable record during the war as regards both material and personnel, the voyage of the Oregon, the Russian summons to her builder and the Russian order to Cramp & Sons give the nation such confidence in American shipyards, with the keenly felt necessity for instant foreign purchases on a declaration of war, that a further large shipbuilding programme will undoubtedly receive the sanction of congress.

Here, then, is the new America in one aspect—armed for a wider influence and a harder fight than any she has envisaged before. And what a fight she will make! Dewey, with his dash upon Manila; Hobson and his companions going quietly to apparently certain death and ships offering the whole muster roll as volunteers to accompany him; Rowan, with his life in his hand at every minute of his journey to Gomez and back, worse than death awaiting him if caught; Blue, making his 70 mile reconnoissance about Santiago; Whitney, with compass and notebook in pocket, dishwashing his perilous way round Porto Rico—this is the old daring of our common race. If the old lion and the young lion should ever go hunting side by side—

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